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particularly fortunate that the writer's philosophy is forward-looking rather than allied to the anachronistic views and policies of the Gompers group. Students of international relations cannot afford to remain ignorant of what lies in the mind of modern labor.

H. E. B.

Guild Socialism: A Plan for Economic Democracy. By G. D. H. COLE. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1920. vii, 202 pp.

This is an exposition of the principles of guild socialism, which is regarded by many as the most constructive and promising of all present-day proposals for social reform. Among its exponents Cole is probably the most brilliant and authoritative writer. In addition to a number of important works on labor problems he has made valuable contributions to the theory of guild socialism in three works, *Self-Government in Industry*, *Social Theory*, and the present book. Briefly, it is a plan to improve the economic and political organization of modern society by handing over the control of the productive phases of industry to improved and strengthened trade unions and by restricting the state to authority over those public interests which concern society in the capacity of consumers. In this way it is hoped to stimulate industrial interest and relieve the state from activities which it is incompetent to perform. This plan aims to secure the best aspects of the proposals of Marxian socialism and syndicalism while escaping the most obvious weakness of each.

In this place there can be considered only the relation of this proposed economic and political reorganization to the handling of the international relations of a state. As a body to coördinate public activities Cole proposes a National Commune made up of "representatives of the National Guilds, Agricultural, Industrial and Civic, of the National Councils economic and civic, and of the Regional Communes themselves." This body would have charge of the declaration of war, conduct of war, making of treaties, general determination of foreign policy, and questions of boundaries and colonial possessions. The organization and administration of the army and navy would, however, proceed along guild lines, as in civic occupations. The control of the army in peace time would probably be a supervision by regional communes. Foreign trade and commercial relations would not, however, be entrusted to the National Commune but to the guilds and the councils of consumers. The functional principle

would be recognized in embassies and legations, and the consular service would be organized according to the guild plan. As an advanced labor proposal guild socialism naturally opposes chauvinism, militarism and imperialism, and favors the progress of pacific international relations. But, as the late war has demonstrated, too much reliance cannot be placed upon this type of obstruction to war until international policy and organization have become better adapted to repressing or nullifying explosions of herd instinct in times of international stress and conflict of interests.

H. E. B.

An Outline of Modern History. By EDWARD MEAD EARLE.
New York, The Macmillan Company. x, 166 pp.

This excellent syllabus of European history since 1500 is a revision and enlargement of the *Syllabus of Modern European History* by Hayes, Moon and Evans. The sections dealing with the last decade are entirely new and are very well executed. It is designed specifically to accompany C. J. H. Hayes' *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, and *Brief History of the Great War*. Whatever one may think of the attitude expressed in Professor Hayes' histories towards contemporary intellectual life, there can be no doubt that he has analyzed with more courage, acumen and impartiality than any other American textbook writer the nature and results of modern nationalism and international relations. This syllabus will be a material aid to the study of his books. Mention also should be made of the revised and enlarged edition of Clarence Perkins' *An Outline of Recent European History, 1815-1921*. This admirable syllabus is adapted for use with the textbooks by Hayes, Hazen and Schapiro, and it is of more bibliographic assistance than that by Professor Earle.

H. E. B.

The Neutralization of States: a Study in Diplomatic History and International Law. By Clair Francis Littell. Privately printed, 1920, 180 pp.

This is a doctoral dissertation prepared under the direction of John Bassett Moore at Columbia University. It is designed to present in English for the first time an historical analysis of this important subject, which has already been treated by Pic-